

Saturday, October 22, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
ANDREW JOHNSON.  
The Motives that Influence.

We think the malignant temper which pervades the leading article in the New Mexican last week in reference to the policy which the Government has adopted towards the Navajo Indians requires that we should give it a notice here.

The writer of the article proves himself to be as destitute of common decency and common sense as he is ignorant of the matters about which he attempts to write. There are none who are in favor of the policy of locating the Navajos at the Bosque, who, in his opinion, are not actuated by the most debased motives in doing so. According to this wiseacre the Governor "was badgered and humiliated" into the performance of official duties which "he would gladly have avoided" in the promulgation of proclamations. If the writer knows enough about the public affairs of this Territory to know that he breathes its air he cannot be ignorant of the fact that Gov. Connelly, in common with all other prominent citizens, has for years past been in favor of so reducing the Navajos that it would be impossible for them to perpetuate their career of devastation and impoverishment upon our industrial pursuits; he knows that the Governor, in common with great numbers of our citizens, has seen large portions of his possessions, the earnings of long years of industry and toil, disappear from his view and go into the hands of these same Navajos when they were in the land to which Army, Steck & Co. would now have them removed; he knows that the Navajos whilst they were there were fought with and treated with year after year and no good to the Territory came out of it, for their robberies and murders were carried on without intermission almost. Knowing all this, if he knows anything at all, with an impudence, that could only be imitated by the imp of darkness, impute the motives which prompted the Governor to issue a proclamation which he regarded as necessary to enable the military authorities to successfully transfer the Navajo tribe to the Reservation which had been selected for them and which transfer he conscientiously believed would guarantee the peace which had been fought and prayed for for so many years. This, however, did not in the writer's opinion go far enough. He thought it would be smart to treat with levity the proclamation which was issued by the Governor suggesting that a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God be observed as an acknowledgment of His favors in relieving the Territory from its deadly foe and most barbarous enemy. Occasions of this kind are, and very properly should be, treated with that respect in Christian communities which is inspired by an acknowledgment of the presence of Jehovah with his people, and an humble submission to His will if He chastise, and giving of thanks and humiliation to Him if He favor with His blessings and deliver from perils. We are sure that there was not a Christian heart in all New Mexico but what approved of that act of the Governor and observed the day with a solemnity that became the occasion. The conduct of the New Mexican now only serves to place itself and its writer in unfavorable contrast, with the public sentiment of the Territory.

Had the writer been possessed of venom against the Governor of which he could not relieve himself except by going into newspaper columns and there spit it out, he ought at the same time to have had prudence enough to have done it in a manner that would have covered up the reptile whilst the venom came forth. But the Governor is not the only one who comes in for a share of the school boy abuse which characterizes the article we have in hand. If a person happen to be a contractor and in favor of the Bosque Reservation he is charged with being so because of the profit he can make out of it, and acting the hypocrite in the most approved style. There being some of the best men in the country, contractors for furnishing supplies and for freighting—men who have heretofore stood unimpeached before their fellow citizens and whose characters cannot be seriously injured by a newspaper squib; we will not detain the reader with any unnecessary vindication of them against the aspersions which have been cast upon them.

We and our immediate friends too are brought into the category of interested supporters of the reservation. It is alleged that our "immediate friends are generally potted with patronage in some form from the military crib." If our friends should be favored in this respect more than other persons we do not know it. In fact we are not aware of any of our immediate friends who are potted as the New Mexican says.

As for ourselves, we can say with a truth that is known to every man who has been in the territory that long, and who has read the Gazette, that we have for the last twelve years past been advocating the reservation plan of bringing the Navajos

and other Indians into subjection. This is the position that we have taken on all occasions and to the best of our ability have we impressed its importance upon the Government and upon the public mind. In regard to the public mind we think it has long been satisfied that we were correct. At least there have never any objections to our positions been manifested from that quarter. And the government, at length, has agreed in the conviction that had impressed itself upon the minds of the people of New Mexico, and by a law enacted by Congress and approved by the President on the 30th June of this year, the Government has arrived at the conclusion that the Navajos should be settled at the Bosque Redondo. These are in our estimation pretty good backers to our opinions in this regard. It is true that we have not in the long period to which allusion has been made advocated any particular spot upon which to locate the Indians, because in comparison with the main object to be obtained it was a question of minor importance, and it appeared to us when all agreed to the general principle there would be no difficulty about the details. In this we were right. Even the New Mexican up to within a very recent date was an advocate of the Bosque Redondo, and went hand in hand with us in the support of the measures which were intended to securely fasten them there.

The first mortar we had from that sheet was shortly after it sold out its editorial direction to Army, Steck & Co.—How it has been managed since, is well known to those who have read it. It has been managed just as political adventurers who have no interest in the Territory would manage it. They are here to make the most they can for themselves while they are in office, and care not who are the sufferers by their gains. With the Territory or the people they have no identity of feeling or interest. If they can make a few thousand dollars by having the, now contented, Navajos sent back to their own country and there virtually turned loose, as they have been in times past, they would not hesitate to do it, no matter how the people of the country may suffer by it or how many hundred thousand dollars it may cost the Government to effect the change. This is the light in which this little coterie of politicians appear before the public, and viewed in this light the appreciation in which they are held by the people is justly estimated.

A venal press is one of the most despicable objects that can be placed before the eyes of a community, and it is as such that the paid mouthpiece of Army, Steck & Co. now appears to the public. For a price, and a small one too, it has turned heels its former self, belies its former identity, becomes the subservient tool of political adventurers and a set of demagogues who are as unscrupulous in the means they use to attain an end, as they are regardless of the results which follow their designs, except in so far as those results affect themselves, and advocates measures which all but its masters condemn would, if adopted, perpetuate the disasters which the Navajos have visited upon the territory for many years past.

A beautiful concern indeed is this to be talking and writing about other people being influenced by improper motives in the prosecution of such policies as to them may seem most conducive to the public welfare.

#### What a jewel is consistency!

The New Mexican of Sept. 23d says: Some weeks since we stated to our readers that the Navajo Indians were at war, that depredations were of frequent occurrence, and that we regarded it as unjust and unfair that the people should be compelled to submit to such outrages quietly.

On the 14th of October, the third issue after the above was promulgated, the same paper speaking about the same Navajos says:

Here are the Navajos conquered by Kit Carson and his American and New Mexican troops and reduced to starvation extolled &c. &c.

The younger member of the Army family is of tender age and is not expected to be strong minded yet, but it should endeavor to exert its mental endowments sufficiently to enable it to be consistent in its positions for a month at a time.

This reminder may, however, suffice to show it what force assertions without facts to sustain them have, when they are put in contrast with those which have the facts to back them. No person believes the war story, and every person will and does believe that the Navajos were conquered by Col. Carson. The starvation part of the story will be taken as intended for ornament by those who are in the secret of what the firm represented in Washington City in regard to the vast expenses that were incurred for feeding the Indians. They did not want to prove to the Authorities in Washington that the Navajos were starving.

We have been presented with a copy of an address delivered by Hon. R. C. McCormick on the Fourth of July last at Prescott, A. T. The production does credit to its worthy author, in style and material.

It was neatly printed at the Arizona Miner office.

#### A good field for Missionaries.

Having heard a great deal of talk about the Navajo and Apache Indians at the Reservation we had a curiosity to know how the large community at the Bosque was divided as to age sex &c., and in pursuit of the enquiry in this behalf we have been put in possession of a copy of the official tri-monthly return which was made for the 15th day of this month. It shows that the number of men reported is 2,170, the number of women 2,500 and children 2,895; infants 273.

The number of children in the community will strike the reader as being large and as presenting an opening for missionaries that is not equalled in any other country. There are here congregated 2,895 children of both sexes who have attained that age at which the mind is in the most fit condition to receive impressions and imbibe those lessons which give character to the man or woman when passed into the years of maturity. This opportunity for accomplishing a great good we are pleased to say has not escaped the attention of Bishop Lamy who, long before this large number of children had been collected together, initiated measures to give them the advantages of a Christian education. For this purpose Father Hayes went to the States early last spring to secure pious teachers both male and female for the heathen children and, as we understand, succeeded in procuring quite a number. They are on the way hither and will, no doubt, soon arrive and be ready to take charge of their important work.

The Bishop has corresponded with the Secretary of the Interior on the subject and the latter has manifested a willing disposition to aid in the good work of education and christianization. The Bishop and his co-laborers have had much experience in this kind of work in New Mexico and have made great progress towards establishing institutions of learning, where a few years ago they found the field entirely open and the youth wholly neglected. With a little encouragement in the way of building suitable houses for instruction we have no doubt but they would in a few years be able to show a fine state of progress in education among the Indian children which they will have in their charge. It was by a system of training similar to that which the Bishop and his assistants adopt, that was resorted to by the Priests during the early settlement of New Mexico and which had the effect of reducing the Pueblos to the condition of good citizenship. They prefer to live in their separate communities but they are nevertheless a people of moral and industrious habits and well qualified to be good citizens.

We hope to be able, before many years roll round, to make a good report of the work begun by the pious persons engaged in it, and manifest to the country that as much good can be done here at home and with more benefit to the public than can be done by missionaries in heathen lands far separated from us.

#### A jar in Army's family.

The New Mexican Press, the elder member of Army's little newspaper family, obtained and held, by his tremendous patronage, speaking of the proposition made by our Fort Stanton correspondent, TACTA, to enroll a few companies of Reservation Navajos as soldiers to fight other Indians, says:

If it be true as to the reservation Indians, what those say of them who are in favor of its present location, this is a more sensible matter than any that has appeared in our contemporary columns during Col. Collins' absence from the Territory.

The New Mexican, the junior member of the said family, a few days after the elder aforesaid endorsed TACTA, as above, speaking of TACTA's proposition held forth as follows:

Immortal shades! New Mexicans and Americans are consigned to nothingness! The Navajo rises up his superior in military estimation. He is worthy of having the protection of the frontier placed in his hands. He is a superior campaigner to the white man. The United States have mistaken in not making him their select soldier. We think the twaddle we have quoted is about as much as the people are ready to endure.

The elder branch was rather hasty in committing itself so fully to Truth. The rashness was unpardonable. It should have waited, as in other instances, and got its cue from its metropolitan brother. But it can say that it was only joking, every person knows that its jokes are not always discoverable at first sight, and that will appease the disappointment and mortification which it has caused to the firm up here. It will never do to have a continuation of clashes like this in that valuable family. The interests of the people might suffer.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.—Hon. Francisco Peres, our worthy Delegate in Congress, arrived in this city, from his home in Bernadillo, on Friday last on his way to Washington City to attend to his duties at the approaching session of Congress. Whilst here the Colonel was cordially entertained by his old friends and supporters and found many now friends to give him the right hand of fellowship and bid him God speed in his career of usefulness to the Territory.

On Monday he took the Eastern coach for Kansas City, and, with no unusual delay, will reach Washington City some days before Congress will convene.

#### A Disagreement.

The New Mexican, or more properly speaking the subsidized mouth piece of Army, Steck & Co., in its last issue says: "They (the people) are willing Gen. Carleton and any he can influence from interest or as bunkers and parasites, should herd with the Navajos as much as they please; but for themselves and children they beg not to be compelled to a close neighborhood and companionship with their treacherous, bloodthirsty and robbing enemies."

The policy which is now enforced in respect to the Indians is one which we have for many years advocated, and was recommended by the last Legislature in a memorial to the Congress of the United States, which among other things says:

"Your memorialists, looking at the history of the country, in its frontier settlements, for precedent, believe, that the surest way to check the turbulent spirit of the Indian, is to surround him with white settlers, men of hardihood and indomitable will, for simple in the soil they improve and defend, gives them determination and force. This is the reliance on which Your Memorialists now depend for peace and security, (unless the entire policy of the Government towards these Indians be changed) and in this view of the case ask your co-operation for securing the required population."

This inconsistency between the views of the subsidized mouth piece of Army, Steck & Co., and those of the Legislative Assembly can be disposed of but in one way. The Legislative Assembly was a representative body of the people and was presumed to be in some manner authorized to speak for the people. The New Mexican is paid by Army Steck & Co., for giving publicity to their views, and they are in no way authorized to speak for the people. The case standing in this position we leave the reader to decide which is entitled to the more credit, a venal, seditious paper which has no life beyond that which it obtains from masters who are ashamed to publicly acknowledge their connection with it, or the Legislative Assembly.

We would not have noticed this matter at all were it not for the fact that the mouth piece of Army, Steck & Co., is endeavoring to make a false issue on the reservation question. It attempts to make its readers believe that to have an Indian Reservation at the Bosque Redondo there must necessarily be an intimate association between the people and the Indians, whereas the very reverse is the case. Unless in compliance with strict regulations established for the prevention of just such association it cannot be carried on. No citizen can enter open the reservation without permission to do so nor can an Indian leave the limits of the reservation unless he is permitted to do so. Therefore instead of the "people and their children being compelled to a close neighborhood and companionship with their treacherous, bloodthirsty and robbing enemies" these enemies are to be confined to a limited and select spot of ground upon which they live, isolated from the people and the people are compelled to have no neighborhood or companionship with them. This is the true statement of the question and it is the statement which is generally understood by the people, and it is this very understanding which makes them favor the reservation at the Bosque Redondo so strongly and unanimously.

It is not to be expected that a purchased concern like that of the New Mexican would state a proposition of the importance of the end now under consideration, with fairness when the interests of those who have it in hand dictate a different course, as in the present instance. Those men have no other object in view in opposing the permanent location of the Navajos at the Bosque, than to make money out of their removal to an appointed location on the Rio Colorado Chiquito. They know as well as they know that they exist that the country on the Colorado Chiquito is not fit for the purpose to which they propose to appropriate it, and they know equally as well that if it were fit their proposition is wholly impracticable, because the Indians could not be there properly confined to prevent their returning to their old haunts and their old thieving, robbing and murdering practices, and they know that if this were even practicable the expense to which it would subject the Government would in the end require it to be abandoned, but not until after their pockets would be well lined with the illicit gains which they would have made out of the experiment, and the people and the Government left to suffer the disastrous consequences which they would bring about for their own aggrandizement. They are known in this country, and known well. Their policy has been to enrich themselves without regard either to the public welfare or the proper management of the interests which the Government has entrusted to their care. This is well understood and we have never heard any surprise expressed that they should, at the expense of the Government, subsidize a paper which would sustain them in their efforts to deceive the Government itself, ruin the Territory and bring wealth to them and their children.

Judge Hubble has arrived and gone below, we understand, to hold courts in Valencia, Socorro and Doña Ana Counties. The latter county composes his Judicial District—he having been appointed in the place of Knapp who was removed by the President.

The Army mouth piece of yesterday again undertakes to disparage the force of the arguments which our Las Vegas correspondents used in answer to the silly letter of Mr. Romero, by saying that they are induced to do so by their private interests, alleging that they are government contractors, freighters &c. &c. This method of doing we have already alluded to in another article. We refer to it now in order to ask Messrs Army, Steck & Co. why they refused to allow the report of the Grand Jury of San Miguel County, in which the reservation was favorably spoken of to be published in their mouthpiece? Was that authority too good for you and your cause, or what was the matter? Grand Jurors are sometimes made up of the substantial men, residents of the county for which they act, and, being taken from all parts of the county, they may very reasonably be presumed to know the sentiments of their people. What is the reason that report never saw the light?

Screening—Capt. W. H. Bell, C. S. U. S. A. advertises to-day for a large lot of wheat, wheat meal and beans for the captive Indians at the Bosque Redondo. Those who have these articles for sale will read the advertisement.

POST MASTER GENERAL.—Hon. Montgomery Blair, Post Master General has resigned his position and ex Gov. Dennison has been appointed by the President to fill his place. Gov. Dennison is of Ohio of which State he was formerly Governor, and is reputed to be a gentleman of fine abilities.

The following is the correspondence which took place between the President and Mr. Blair upon the retirement of the latter from his position:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, Sept. 23, 1864.

To Hon. Montgomery Blair:

My Dear Sir: You have generously said to me, more than once, that whenever your resignation could be a relief to me, it was at my disposal. The time has come. You very well know that this comes from no dissatisfaction of mine with your personal or official conduct. Your uniform kindness has been unsurpassed by that of any friend.

It will only make trouble in your Department and in those of others. It is not too much to say that in three years and a half during which you have administered the General Post Office, I remember no single complaint against you in connection therewith.

Yours, as ever,  
A. LINCOLN.

Post office Department,  
Washington, Sept. 23, 1864.

To the President:

My Dear Sir: I have received your note of this date referring to my offer to resign whenever you should deem it advisable for the interests that I should do so, and stating that, in your judgment, the time has now come. I therefore formally tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster General.

I cannot take leave of you without renewing the expression of my gratitude for the uniform kindness which has marked your course towards me.

Yours very truly,  
M. BLAIR.

#### Provisions for Arizona.

A short time since a Board of officers was convened at Tucson, A. T., to inspect some subsistence stores which had arrived from Guaymas, in a train, for the troops in Arizona and there being some question raised as to the relative merits of the routes of transportation between Guaymas and Tucson, and Fort Yuma and Tucson, the Board made the following report in relation to the subject: Capt. Wm. French was president of the Board:

In compliance with paragraph 2 of the special orders forming this Board we would respectfully report: That the general condition of these stores as compared with those heretofore received by the route via Fort Yuma convinces the Board that it is to the public interest to have the supplies transported by the Guaymas or Libertad route in preference to the Fort Yuma. This Board has often superintended the reception of supplies via Fort Yuma, and has never seen any that have arrived with so little loss or damage, or that could compare in good order with these just received via Guaymas. The comparative merits of these routes and the advantages of those via Sonora, are so well known and universally admitted by merchants, business men and the community, that this Board is surprised that questions are asked and reasons are required to be given in regard to them. Private interest has shown its preference for the route through Sonora, and the public interest would undoubtedly be better subserved by manifesting the same, if only by so doing, the route being established, the great desideratum of the Territory, namely a post on the Pacific could in due time be the more readily and easily acquired. Goods and merchandise of every description, especially supplies for the troops in Arizona must be purchased or procured mainly in California, and the most expeditious and economical route by which to transport them, is notoriously via Sonora, by the Libertad, in preference to the Guaymas route, as saving distance and therefore time and expense, although the latter route for every consideration is more advantageous than that via the stormy gulf of California, the Colorado river with its uncertainties, and the delay, involving delays, privations, losses and enormous expenses.

#### A Card.

To the Public:

About the 17th of last month I was informed by a gentleman, who had just returned from Santa Fe, that a report was current at that place, that I had run away from my home at El Paso, a defaulter to my Government and that he could trace this report to no other source, than a letter written by Frank Higgins of La Mesilla to a gentleman of Santa Fe. I immediately addressed a note to Higgins asking an explanation of this strange letter.

Higgins replied, that he had written a "private" letter to a friend in Santa Fe, in which he had used the following words: "The Collector of Customs at El Paso, Mexico, has been removed and it is reported, that he is a defaulter to his Government in a considerable sum of money; but that he (Higgins) is not responsible for the truth or falsity of said report."

I am forced to make the following statements in order to correct any false impressions, which may have grown out of this letter.

On the 9th of July, I was relieved as Collector of Customs for the General Government at El Paso, Mexico, and I publish herewith the official certificates No. 1, 2 & 3, of Don J. Ma. Uranga, Prefect of El Paso and Don Juan Munoz, my successor in office, showing that my official conduct had been perfectly satisfactory, and that the Government was still my debtor.

I am now and have been more than two years Collector of Customs and Collector of the war tax for the State of Chihuahua.

At the time Higgins wrote this letter I had accepted an invitation from Col. S. H. Davis to accompany him on an Indian excursion and was at that time enduring the hardships and exposure of a campaign, and returned to my home before I heard any thing of this report.

I refer to the certificates published below and leave Mr. Higgins, where he displays such an anxiety to figure, before the public.

JUAN N. ZUBIRAN.

PREFECT'S OFFICE,  
DISTRICT OF BUENOS AIRES, MEXICO.

I, José M. Uranga, chief of the police of the canton of Barrios, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, certify that by virtue of the several revenue laws of this country, I was present on the 9th day of July last, as chief civil officer to witness the delivery of the Custom house at this place which Juan N. Zubiran, Collector of Customs, made to Juan Munoz in compliance with an order of the acting Governor and Military Commander of the State. And the delivery of all the archives and books in which all the accounts of the Custom House were kept having been made in my presence and under my inspection I, for the sake of truth, have to say that said delivery was entirely satisfactory to all persons who witnessed the transaction; so much so that the proper receipt was given to Mr. Zubiran without delay, to his entire satisfaction, and without objection being interposed by any one.

At the request of the interested party, and for the uses he may wish to make of it, I give this in the town of El Paso, the 20th day of September 1864.

JOSE M. URANGA.

I, JUAN MUNOZ, Collector of Customs at Presidencia del Norte, and Collector of duties at El Paso del Norte, by virtue of an order issued by the Governor and Military Commander of the State of Chihuahua, of date of 25th June last, certify that the books of this office of the years 1862 and 1863 and on the 1st page of each one where was kept the account of the Collector, Juan N. Zubiran, show a balance in his favor of one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-six cents (\$1956.86) up to the 31st inst. when he ceased to perform the duties of the office and delivered it to me.

At the request of the interested party, I give this in El Paso, July 20, 1864.

JUAN MUNOZ.

This is a copy of the original with which I faithfully agree.

El Paso, October 5th, 1864.

HENRY J. CUNIFFE,

U. S. Consul.

I, JUAN MUNOZ, Collector of Customs at Presidencia del Norte, and Collector of duties at El Paso del Norte, by virtue of an order issued by the Governor and Military Commander of the State of Chihuahua, of date of 25th June last, certify that the books of this office of the years 1862, 1863 and 1864 in which were kept the account of Mrs. Luisa Castillas, for rent of house in which this office was kept shows a balance in her favor of ninety-seven dollars and eight-cents (\$97.87) up to the 31st inst. when the rent ceased.

At the request of the interested party, I give this in El Paso, July 20th, 1864.

JUAN MUNOZ.

This is a copy of the original with which I faithfully agree.

El Paso, October 5th, 1864.

HENRY J. CUNIFFE,

U. S. Consul.

#### From Fort Wingate.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WINGATE N. M.,  
October, 6th 1864.

Captain: I have the honor to report that I have this day forwarded four hundred and fifty four Navajo Indians to Los Pinos in charge of Lt. Chas. Speed 5th U. S. Inf. These Indians are of those called the rice, most of them—They have about two thousand sheep divided in lots of from 10 to 250 and two hundred and seventy-two horses, and owned by different Indians of from one to forty. They all appear well satisfied to go. There are two bunches of horses that do not want to come in; probably five or six hundred in all.

I am Capt. Very Respectfully,  
Your obt. servant,

E. W. EATON,  
Maj. 1st Cav. N. M. Vols.

Commanding Post.

CAPTAIN BEN C. CUTLER,  
Asst. Adjt. General,  
Dept. New Mexico.

We owe our subscribers in the Rio Abajo an apology for not serving them with this issue of the Gazette at the usual time. Hereafter, as heretofore, they will be furnished as usual and without the delay that is experienced this week.

The weather for a week past has been unusually cool for the season in this latitude.